

THE PSYCHOLOGICAL CONFLICT OF THE MAIN CHARACTER IN “GONE GIRL NOVEL” BY GILLIAN FLYNN

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ABSTRACT

This study aimed to analyze the psychological conflict of the main character in the novel Gone Girl by Gillian Flynn. The main character of this novel is Amy. In conducting this research, the researchers used Sigmund Freud's theory. In his theory, Freud introduced the structure of the human personality into three, namely the id, ego, and superego. In a person's personality, these three structures will rage to highlight their dominance and give birth to an action. This study limits itself to the disclosure of the dominance of the id and the impact of this dominance on the main character. In analyzing this research, the researcher used a qualitative descriptive method. The results of this study indicate that the dominant id in Amy's personality is shown through attitudes including committing murder without guilt to achieve her goals. There is satisfaction in him having made his parents worry about him and Amy's act of lying to the media. The impact of personality that puts forward the structure of the id include: someone becomes a murderer, a liar and even steals.

Keyword: Psychological in Literature, Personality Disorder, Id Dominant.

INTRODUCTION

1.1 Background of the Research.

Every human being must have desires, from children to adults without exception. Everyone's desires are different, for example someone who is thin wants to have a fat body, and conversely someone who is fat wants to be thin, and there are many desires that we can see transparently in daily life. According to Pallardy (2010) fulfilling this desire is not as easy as it seems, human will be faced with challenges and even obstacles to fulfill it, the challenges or the obstacles can be emerged from yourself or from the environment. Desires owned by human can have the potential be good or bad for the individual itself and for the environment, depends on how the person achieve their desires.

Unfulfilled desires will make someone becoming feel dissatisfied in life, and when the desires are fulfilled, that person will feel the satisfaction inside themselves. That is why, to fulfill this desire, humans will often do anything even though it is against the human norms and can harm others. One of the phenomenon in real life, when someone ignore all the human norm in meeting the demand of her desire could be seen from the story of Elizabeth, a countess from Hungary who lived in the 16th and 17th centuries. Based on Pallardy (2010), Elizabeth's desire was to keep looks young even though her age is no longer young. Her desire could be categorized as the example of human selfishness and against the nature. In order to fulfill her desire, Elizabeth killed approximately 650 young girls for her ritual bathing and drinking their blood. Elizabeth believes that this ritual could make her appearance become beautiful and youthful. This real phenomenon is one kind of reflection a human who attaching her own importance to the fulfillment

of desires without paying attention to the morality and values that limit these desires.

According to Freud on Wertham (1950), the strives to achieve all desires directly for fast gratification called Id. Freud was a psychologist from Austria, introduced the structure of personality consisting of Id, Ego, and superego. Freud (1992) stated that The id is the libido or bad desire which is lawless asocial and amoral. Id works in the human subconscious and present since birth, making the Id is the most primitive aspect of personality. Id aims to fulfill all desires regardless of social ethics or laws that apply in society. Based on rational thought, the ego is the mental agent that shields the individual from the id. The superego is a mental agent that protects society and is linked to the social norms that motivate humans.

The Gone Girl novel is one of the novels that depicts the Id Dominant in behavior that generates personality conflict in the character that was written by Gillian Flynn. Gillian Flynn is a modern writer who was born on February 24, 1971 in Kansas City, America. She is the wife of Brett Nolan and has a child named Flynn Nolan. Through his journal, Rohman (2019) Sharp Objects and Dark Places are Gillian's other two novels, and The Gone Girl is one of them. Gone Girl was published in 2012 and made the best-seller list of the New York Times. In 2014, filmmaker David Fincher adapted the novel into a film of the same name, which premiered on September 16, 2014, at the 52nd New York Film Festival and was released nationwide on October 3, 2014 (Rohman, 2019). This movie is the best-selling David movie because it was well received by critics and made a profit of \$ 368 million. David earned the Golden Globe Award for best director for this film, and the actress who

starred in it was nominated for multiple awards as best actress, and Gillian was also named the best scenario of the Critics' Choice Movie Award for the novel *Gone Girl*.

The story is about Amy's family and her husband Nick, and it takes place on their fifth wedding anniversary, when Amy walks away from their home and leaves evidence so that the authorities will suspect her husband of murdering her. Amy did this because she wanted to take revenge on her husband who had an affair with another woman, while Amy had sacrificed a lot during their marriage.

Amy feared her husband would kill her one day since Nick began to be disrespectful and even slapped her; another reason Amy did it was to exact revenge on Nick for having an affair with a student. Amy wanted her husband to be in jail. Amy experiences the personality conflict that cause the Id dominant in herself. Amy's desire is to take revenge to her husband Nick, Amy did everything to fulfill her desire. Amy ignores every human norm by deceiving her neighbors, ignoring her parents' worries, killing and hurting herself.

Researcher was interested in analyzing *Gone Girl* novel because the unpredictable storyline provoke the researcher's curiosity to continue reading the novel. The novel, which consists of three parts, was initially boring indeed, but after entered the second part, the desire to finish of reading this novel became even more pronounced. The researcher found the psychological problem in the main character of the novel was the main reason of this research. The psychological problem can be seen from the quotation below:

Do appreciate of your achievements: 'I create personality quizzes with the knowledge I gained from my master's degree in psychology – oh, and fun fact: I am the inspiration for a well-known children's book series, *Amazing Amy*? So, suck it, snobdouché!

Nick cheated by cheating, I mumbled, and they were on their way to his apartment before I could say anything more.

So I started thinking of a different, better story that would completely destroy Nick for doing this to me. A story that would make me perfect again. It would elevate me to the status of hero, flawless and adored. (Flynn, 2012).

Amy has received psychological pressure since childhood. Her parents manipulate Amy's life by writing a book that tells about the character *Amazing Amy* who has a perfect life, making Amy wants that perfection in her life too. In the Freud's concept, Id can be filtered by shielding yourself with ego and superego, but in Amy's case, the superego that Amy gets from the environment she grew up in is negative, that is manipulation, thus making Amy

justify her perfectionism as a result of the Id dominant in herself. In this concept, it can be seen that Amy, a perfectionist, wants everything in her life to be perfect, but when it doesn't match her expectations, Amy will do everything she can to get it even though it is against the legal norms prevailing in society.

The psychological problem of Amy will be analyzed by the researcher using The Psychological theory by Sigmund Freud. On the psychological theory, Freud introduce psychic agent that is id, ego, and superego.

There are several article publication that have contribution in the development of the idea in this research. Stefanson (2013) from University of Iceland on 2013 did a research which having the aim of that study is to explore three main characters of *The Simpsons*, Homer Simpson, Marge Simpson and Ned Flanders. Sigmund Freud's theories in psychoanalytical analysis is used on that study with descriptive qualitative method was applied. That study was divided into three chapters, each character was analyzed in one chapter. The first chapter is about the controlling id of Homer, the second is about the controlling ego of Marge, and the third chapter is the controlling superego of Ned. After analyzing *The Simpsons*, researchers found that the characters do change and grow until they develop, most of the changes occur during the first two seasons and the characters become more pronounced; However, they will still be the same person. Homer who always follows the pleasure principle and depends on Marge who always follows the principles of fear and aggression that worry him. Ned's beliefs grew stronger and more visible as his super morality developed. From the first season to the present, Homer acts as the id, Marge as the ego, and Ned as the superego. Based on the aforesaid, the researcher conducted this study titled *Id dominant of the main character in Gillian Flynn's "Gone Girl": psychological approach*.

REVIEW OF RELATED LITERATURES AND THEORETICAL FRAMEWORK

2.1 Psychological Approach

A basic element or principle utilized to understand literary works is described as approach in the literature of study. There are many clues/in-depth information that can be given by psychological interpretation to solve the mystery both thematically and symbolically. While the psychological approach is a useful tool for reading between the lines, the interpretative artisan must frequently utilize other tools, such as the formalist approach, to depict the lines themselves correctly. based on Guerin, et al. (Guerin, 2005). It can be said that psychology and literature have a very close relationship. Psychology is concerned with the visible design of human behavior, and literature depicts how people react to problems and their surroundings. (Freedheim & Weiner, 1987). Human

being consists of physical and psychical or psyche elements.

Research about psychology of literature has a strong foundation because literature and psychology is the study of human life. The differences is that literature studies human as imaginative creation of the author while psychology studies man as the real creation of God (Wellek & Warren, 2015). In brief, psychology is a study of human's psyche.

Sigmund Freud was an Austrian psychologist and neurologist who established the psychological hypothesis of how the human mind works. The Id, Ego, and Superego are the three elements of the human psyche, according to Sigmund (Freud & Hall, 1921). This theory can be used to analyze the personality of a character in a literary work, particularly a book.

2.1.1 ID

As stated by Sigmund, humans have three main components in their personality that start causing us to act in the way we do and shape us into the people we are (Freud & Hall, 1921). The id is a libido or desire without law that is asocial and immoral. The id is the first personality system, and it is the only personality component that is present at birth. The id incorporates all inherited psychological features such as instincts, impulses, and drives at birth, and the id's goal is to satisfy basic human wants and needs such as hunger, sex, thirst, coolness, and other experiences that signal a need. Sex has the aim to provide pleasure, but the pleasure referred to here is not only limited to the pleasure of the genitals.

Id operate based on the principle of pleasure (Edmundson, 2019), The goal of the pleasure principle is to release people from tension, which is sensed and interpreted as pain or discomfort. As a result, the pleasure principle's goal might be described as avoiding suffering while seeking pleasure. "The pleasure principle disregards the feelings of others, social standards, or interpersonal agreement" (Freud, 1992).

Pleasure principle is processed in two ways, reflex actions and primary processes. Reflexes are automatic birth-born reactions such as eye blinking – used to deal with simple excitement and are usually immediate. The primary process is an imaginary/imaginary reaction to something that can reduce or relieve stress – used to deal with complex stimuli, such as a hungry baby imagining food or his mother's nipple. Another system that connects the id to the objective world is the ego.

2.1.2 EGO

The second element of the personality system proposed by Freud is called the ego. The ego develops from the id so that humans are able to handle reality. The ego is a psychic agent that protects the individual from the id, based on rational thinking. The ego is different from the id, the id works on the pleasure principle, the ego is

contributed by the reality principle. Reality means everything that exists. Unlike the id, the ego distinguishes between reality and fantasy, tolerates moderate amounts of tension, changes as function of new experience and endanger in rational cognitive activity, (Feist, 1925).

The reality principle's goal is to keep energy from being released until an actual object that can meet the needs has been discovered or constructed.

When a newborn is hungry, for example, he must learn not to stuff everything into his mouth. The baby must learn to distinguish food and postpone eating until he or she has discovered a digestible object. If not, the baby will go through a series of unpleasant events.

The idea is implemented via a secondary process (Secondary Process), which involves practical thinking in order to plan and assess whether the plan provides the desired result. The procedure is known as reality testing (Reality Testing).

The ego acts mostly in the conscious realm, with a tiny portion operating in the conscious and unconscious realms. According to Freud, as cited on Hall (2019), Ego is an executive (executor) of personality who has two main tasks:

1. Choose which stimuli to respond to and/or which instincts to satisfy according to priority needs.
2. Determine when and how these needs are met in accordance with the availability of minimal risk opportunities.

Ego must frequently unify the tensions between Id and Superego, as well as the outside environment, in order to carry out its functions.

2.1.3 SUPEREGO

The superego is the moral and ethical force of the personality that functions on an idealistic principle in contrast to the gratification principle of the Id and the practical principle of the Ego. (Wertham, 1950). The superego is a psychic agent that protects society by adhering to the norms that stir people in society.

The superego is a component of the unconscious mind. Freud's psychoanalysis conceptualized how the unconscious mind acts within a certain structure of the human mind.

According to Freud, the superego attempts to force the ego to pursue moral goals rather than merely realistic ones, as well as to force the id to suppress its animal instincts. The Id is a component of one's subconscious mind.

The idealistic principle has two sub-principles, namely conscience and ego-ideal (Freud, 1992). Any action that is prohibited, deemed improper, and punished by parents will be absorbed into the child's conscience, which will include anything that should not be done. Whatever parents approve, reward, and laud will be recognized as the norm of perfection (Ego-Ideal), containing what should be done.

A decent personality, in the eyes of the superego, is one who can submit himself to moral considerations. Introjection is the process of being consensual and ego-ideal, which entails embracing the erroneous and right standards (introjection). Personal control will take the place of parental control after the introjection.

2.2 Id Dominant

In the personality structure proposed by Sigmund Freud, to achieve a perfect level of balance, the id, ego, and superego must be complementary and balanced in their use. Mentally healthy individual id ego and superego interact in a balanced way (Feist, 1925). The superego is a component of the unconscious mind.

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The Id is a component of one's subconscious mind.

In the previous paragraph, the researcher had explained that id is lawless and amoral, working in the human subconscious contains dark energy in the human personality. Id that works by ignoring the ego and superego will cause problems in someone personality so that the dominance of id has the potential to cause personality disorders. American Psychiatric Association in Pratiwi (2019) stated that traits and behaviors that significantly deviate from normal individual culture that cause damage even harm. The actions of the person that has Personality disorder can harm that person itself and even other people. A person with a personality disorder can do unexpected things that can hurt themselves, their family and others without any compassion or guilt. To anticipate unwanted events or if someone who has experienced a personality disorder wants to recover, they can visit a psychologist or psychiatrist for the healing process. The types of personality disorder that caused by the dominance of id will be explained below.

2.2.1 Psychopath

One of the personality disorders caused by the id dominant is a psychopath. Feist (1925) stated that psychopathy is a personality disorder which is the sufferer is someone who lacks of emotion, empathy, and even conscience. Normal humans in general will feel regret and fear when did something embarrassing or hurtful, but this is not the case for psychopaths. The psychopaths feel comfortable when they see blood, murder or violence, where normal human in general will feel disturbed till their palms will sweat, the heart will beat faster and the breath will pant. This happens for psychopathic person because the patient has a low level of emotion, both negative and positive emotions.

This disorder generally occurs for lifetime and will reach a severe level in their 20s, in certain cases, psychopathic symptoms can subside when the sufferer is in their 40s. Medical treatment can be done with the help of a psychologist or psychiatrist to avoid harm from the sufferer or the people in his environment.

2.2.2 BPD (Borderline Personality Disorder)

Borderline personality disorder or BPD is a fairly serious mental illness in which sufferers have emotions that are difficult to control. This disease is associated with an unstable mood so that sufferers often experience anxiety, anger, and even depression that is quite intense which only lasts a few hours. This disorder related with emotional response of the sufferer. BPD make the sufferer difficult to control their feelings, so that the person with BPD will experience irregular emotional changes.

2.3 The Impact of Id Dominant

When the id dominant occurs in a person, there will be a real impact that can be seen from their behavior. As the researcher has discussed in the previous sub-chapter, id is a bad desire that wants all satisfaction and avoids pain, then when the id is dominant, a person can become a psychopathy person or suffer the BPD.

As has discussed above, that the representation of the id dominant include psychopathic personality and BPD. According to Freud on (Feist, 1925) the psychopathic person does not want to accept the opinions and views of others, only assumes of his own perspective is the right one. Another impact that arises due to the personality of Psychopaths is that they tend to be liars. The sufferer also is a good liar or can be said psychopaths are expert at lying, a psychopath's shrewdness in speaking and mastering conversations makes his lies seem real. Antisocial, psychopaths are not able to adjust to social norms prevailing in society in general. Other than that, psychopath is lack of remorse, psychopaths never feel sorry after committing a crime or having hurt others even the sufferer has courage to do self-injury, psychopaths are able to hurt themselves when their desires are not achieved.

Unstable mood swings the symptoms of BPD. A person with BPD will experience quite drastic mood swings for no apparent reason, whether it's the mood towards themselves, the environment or anything around them. The mood or feeling can be angry, embarrassed, lonely, even a feeling of worthlessness. BPD can be dangerous for the sufferers, because sufferers tend to do careless things that can harm themselves such as attempting suicide, overeating, drinking more alcohol and even unsafe free sex. The person with BPD usually have unstable but intense relationships, to their family, spouse, friends, neighbors. a relationship that initially has a strong closeness can turn drastically into quite severe hatred. Disturbed mindset. People

with BPD often have a bad image of themselves, imagines of rejection and neglect to them. Sufferers also have difficulty controlling anger, causing sufferers to be angry for quite a long time, it can lead to revenge and even physical fights.

METHOD OF THE RESEARCH

This chapter explains the research approach that was employed to complete this project. The contents of this chapter refer to the methods or measures used to implement the research. The researcher will explain the entire procedure and steps to solve the problems specified in the problem formulation in this chapter. The research method refers to the procedures or techniques used in the research from the beginning to the end. The methods are explained, including how to gather data, analyze data, and present the research findings.

3.1 Research Design

Research design is a framework or procedure in collecting and processing data to achieve the objectives of a research. Creswel (2014) stated that research design is research procedures consisting of decisions from broad assumptions, data collection methods, to detailed data analysis. In other words, research design is the strategy taken by the researcher in integrating all the research components in a systematic and logical manner to analyze the research focus.

This research is a kind of qualitative research, Qualitative research uses interpretive explanations rather than number. In Ahmadi (2019) Creswel stated that qualitative research is a research that refers to data description, where data description is related to exposure and interpretation. In qualitative research on literary works, the data to be analyzed are in the form of words, phrases, sentences to paragraphs.

3.2 Object of the Research

Id dominant in the literary works is the object of this research. In order to answer the object of this research, the researcher used the psychological theory of Sigmund Freud called id, ego and superego. The data on this research was taken by researcher from literary work 'novel' called "Gone Girl" by Gillian Flynn, and the researcher would focus on two points which are Id Dominant and the impact of the Id Dominant.

3.3 Method of Collecting Data

Method of collecting data is the way how the researcher get the data for the research. The things that the researcher did in collecting data that needed for this research are:

1. The researcher got the novel from the online book store and bought it.
2. The researcher then read the whole story in the novel more than three times to get the implicit meaning of the story.
3. Identifying the problem in the novel than read the theory related to the problem.

4. The last is the researcher collected all the data from the novel then concluded it for analyzing.

3.4 Method of Analyzing Data

Data analysis is needed in conducting a researcher to improve the researcher's understanding of the data obtained for analysis. Matthew and Huberman(2014) divided the data analysis into the following 3 stages:

1. Data reduction: The researcher selected each finding data during reading the novel by summarizing data, selecting data and focusing on each data that related to the theory.
2. Data Display: Display data is done by researchers to facilitate researchers to analyze the data
3. Conclusions: Verifying: In this step, the researcher create the conclusion of the data founded.

3.5 Method of Presenting Result

Text is the most common method of displaying data in qualitative research. As a result, the qualitative-descriptive method is used to present the research findings. The data is reported qualitatively in this approach. It means that the research is delivered through the use of words or paragraphs to convey the information. The researcher employs this strategy because he or she uses words and paragraphs to clearly explain the research's findings.

RESEARCH ANALYSIS AND FINDING

The study analysis and data acquired will be presented in this chapter. The researcher presents the solution to the problem that was discussed in Chapter 1 on the item Formulation of the Problem.

4.1 The Id Dominant toward the Main Character in the Gone Girl Novel

When the id is more dominant than the ego and superego, a person can be careless and act criminally. Basically, if the id becomes dominant then the person's mental health can be said to be unhealthy. In the 'Gone Girl' novel, the researcher found the id dominant in the character named Amy, where Amy often acts which shows an indication of a personality disorder caused by the id dominant.

4.1.1 Psychopath

A psychopath never regrets what they had done, whether it is lying or even killing, because a psychopath feel that it is the right thing to do and it must be done in order to achieve a desire. A psychopath will happily lie and even kill humans when they want something and will say that it was done to protect themselves.

In the society's eyes, Amy is a perfect figure, besides being beautiful, rich and smart, Amy also doesn't show herself too much so that not just any man can get her, looks ordinary but elegant is

Amy's daily life but we can't judge person just from their outward appearance. Amy who looks perfect on the outside has a million secrets inside her that can surprise anyone. Unbeknownst to those around her, even those closest to her such as her husband and parents, Amy did many things that are out of mind of normal human, and the actions taken by Amy show how the id dominates in her behavior. Some of the actions taken by Amy reflect the characteristics of a psychopath, including lying, stealing and even killing. It is evident from the quotation below.

"I took money from Nick's pocket without his knowledge. \$20 from here and \$10 bucks from there, to build up the supplies slowly. Like the budget plan that we do when we put the money that should have been spent on Starbucks into the jar, by the end of the year we already have \$1,500. and every time I go to The Bar, I steal from the tip jar." (Flynn, 2012).

As one of the characteristics of a psychopath, stealing is something that Amy often does. As in the quotation above, Amy took money from her husband's pocket without his husband's knowledge, even stole tip money from jar in his husband's bar. Even though Amy took a small amount of money, but Amy did it quite often over a long period of time.

Stealing is one of the wrong actions to do, wrong in society and legally because it can harm others, even in more severe cases, the perpetrator can end up in prison. Even though Amy stole a small amount of money, but Amy did it over a long period of time and could have caused a loss to the bar run by her husband. In this case, it is proven that the id Amy dominates the ego and superego, the ego cannot limit the id's desire to take money without the knowledge of the owner with the reality that Amy can ask for it.

Besides stealing, lying is also one of the psychopathic traits found in Amy's character in Flynn's novel. One proof of Amy's lies can be seen in the quotation below:

"I know that Amy seemed to want others to believe she that was truly perfect. And being a close friend of hers, I knew a lot about her. Amy wasn't flawless. You know what I mean? She was intelligent and charming, but she was also possessive and OCD, as well as a drama queen and a perfect liar. Which was great with me, but not with her. I realized she wasn't flawless, so she bumped off me. It made me think of you." (Flynn, 2012)

Amy is a great liar, she always perfect in her lies. Hillary, Amy's high school friend told Nick how Amy lied to her parents, teachers and friends. Amy accidentally dropped herself on the stairs until she

sprained her wrist, fractured her chest and ribs, then Amy told everyone that Hillary did it because Hillary was obsessed with her. But what actually happened was, Amy was angry with Hillary because according to Amy Hillary knew that Amy wasn't perfect like the Amazing Amy character, because a close friend would know the flaws of her friend and Amy didn't like it if anyone knew her flaws.

4.1.2 Borderline personality disorder

Another personality disorder that caused by the dominance of id is BPD. This disorder related with emotional response of the sufferer. BPD make the sufferer difficult to control their feelings, so that the person with BPD will experience irregular emotional changes. The character in the Gone Girl novel suspect of having this disorder, this statement is evidenced from several researcher's findings in the story of the novel when the character of the novel did things that refer to BPD symptoms. It can be seen in the below quotation:

I've always been greater than hopes; I've always been the one who made it. But I've always been envious, I've always been envious. Seven princes who have died while dancing. They achieve perfection without even attempting it. Without having to face even a single second of life while I'm locked here on Earth, where every day I have to try and every day is a chance to be less than ideal.

I'd want to wait until he's dead, but given the state of our justice system, that may take years, and I don't have the money or the fortitude to wait that long. I'm eager to join the group of hopefuls. (Flynn, 2012).

Before Amy's mother gave birth to her, Amy's mother had miscarried 7 times and they named all her unborn children are hopes. Amy thinks to die and goes with her sister to take revenge on her husband, and because of her frustration with her parents who forced her to be perfect like amazing Amy the fictional character in the book written by her parents. Amy has suicidal thoughts to take revenge is the part of Borderline Personality Disorder.

4.2 The Impact of Id Dominant Toward The Main Character Gone Girl Novel

As had explained in the previous sub-chapter, that when the Id dominates in a person's personality compared to the ego and superego, then that person may become a psychopath. A psychopath can commit a murder without feeling guilty to get something their wanted, even be content to have committed the murder. This is what Amy does, the main character in a novel called Gone Girl.

"That's right, you were friend"

"Then I –" Amy made a slicing motion in Desi's neck.

"That easy, huh?"

"You have to decide to do it, then do it," he said. "Discipline. Continue. Like everything. You never understand that."

I could feel his mood turning cold. I don't appreciate it enough.

"Tell me more," I said. "Tell me how you did it." (flynn, 2012).

The quote above shows that Amy is a murderer, Amy killed someone to get what Amy wanted. Without feeling guilty, Amy told her husband in detail the chronology of how Amy killed Desi who had helped her when Amy was on the run and ran out of money, so Amy can back to her husband. In the act of psychological conflict, the battle for dominance between ID, ego and super ego continues to rage which will later give birth to an action. When the id dominates, the ego that related to the empathy and superego which are based on religious morality and education are ruled out. The id which is driven by the desire for satisfaction leads a person to behave even beyond the rationality of ordinary people.

This is what happens in Amy's personality, her ego doesn't hold back the id's desire to kill just because Amy wants to return to her husband. Instead of killing, Amy could have told Desi the truth that Amy wanted to go back to her husband and tell Desi that Amy ran away from home just because Amy was disappointed in her husband. The pleasure principle in the Id will prevent tension when the desire is not fulfilled, instead of asking Desi nicely which will not necessarily be granted, Amy instead chooses to kill Desi so that Amy can quickly return to her husband.

Id is a desire that must be fulfilled without delay and rejection, Amy's wish at that time was to return to her husband without being blamed for having committed many lies, even Amy could end up in prison and Amy didn't want that so Amy sacrificed Desi by killing Desi and made up a fake story that Desi kept him. The moral principle of the superego is clearly neglected in this story. Beside a murderer, Amy is also a good liar while liar is a part of psychopathy:

"Desi," Amy whispered with her lower lip trembling. "Desi took me in the morning of our anniversary. The doorbell rang, I don't know..... I thought it was you. I thought it was flower from you."

"flower or something in our anniversary," Amy continued. "I just open the door without thinking anything. And.... and.. there Desi stood. Determined, how his face look, seems like he had been girding himself up for this all along. I was holding the handle..... the Juddy puppet. Did you find it, the Juddy puppet?" She tearly smiled at me, she looked so sweet.(FLYNN, 2012).

Amy created a fake story of her disappearance. Instead of telling the truth that Amy deliberately ran away so her husband was arrested by the police and will be in prison, Amy even told to everyone that Amy was kidnapped by Desi, her ex-boyfriend that obsess by her. Amy said that Desi took her and put her in his private lake house for fully ownership of Amy but the true story was, when Amy had run out of all her money and didn't know what to do, Amy called Desi and asked him to come. Amy knows that Desi still loves her even though Amy is married, and Desi is the type of a person who is always on the side of the hurt, so Amy tells Desi about her fear of Nick, afraid that any time Nick will kill her because Nick has recently become rude to her. Desi, who heard all of Amy's sad stories, felt sorry for the woman that still loved so Desi invited Amy to live in his lake house and conspired with Amy not to tell everyone that Amy was still alive.

After killing Desi and returning to her husband, Amy lies by saying that it was Desi who kidnapped her on the morning of their fifth wedding anniversary. In this case the id also dominates in Amy's personality. The superego with its moral power does not work because there is no remorse at all in Amy who has intended to imprison her husband by faking his own death as a form of revenge for his husband's infidelity. The next characteristic of psychopathy that found in the Gone Girl novel is Self injury:

The things that I have to do today based on checklist, one of my checklist I have made over past year is cutting myself. This on my checklist item 22, where a spot of blood in it.

Cutting my self (item 22). For a long time, it has been on the list. It's actually happening now, and my arm hurts. Quite a bit. It takes a lot of confidence to cut past the paper cut and into the muscle. You'll require a lot of blood at first, but only until you don't pass out. I started by cutting my wrist with a box cutter, but I couldn't help but notice the crisscross of veins. I feel like I'm in an action movie as a bomb technician: snip the incorrect line, and you'll die. So I didn't scream, I cut into the inside of my upper arm and gnawed on a rap. It's a good one, a lengthy, deep one. For five minutes, I sat cross-legged on my kitchen floor, letting the blood drip. So I didn't scream, I cut into the inside of my upper arm and gnawed on a rap. It's a good one, a lengthy, deep one. I sat cross-legged on my kitchen floor for ten minutes, letting the blood drip steadily until a lovely thick puddle formed.(FLYNN, 2012).

In her plan of framing her husband as the murder of his wife, Amy cut her own wrist and let

the blood dripping on the floor then clean the blood carelessly. After Amy disappeared, her husband Nick go to the police and say that her wife is not around and can't find her anywhere, didn't catch up the phone and their home just unlock with the door open and Amy's cat is on the yard, the thing that Amy will never do. police did the investigation and find cleaned blood spots in the kitchen the suspect Nick had done it to his wife.

CONCLUSION AND SUGGESTION

5.1 Conclusion

After examining the personality of Amy, the main character in the novel *Gone Girl*, based on the theory proposed by Sigmund Freud, the researcher concludes that ID is very dominant in Amy's personality compared to the other two personality structures proposed by Freud, where in his Psychoanalysis theory Freud said that The structure of the human personality consists of three, namely ID, ego and superego.

The id is the pleasure principle which desires to fulfill human needs instantly. When the human desire is not immediately fulfilled then a person will feel tension and anger, therefore the id will try to fulfill this desire in any way. When the id dominates the principles of reality and decency that are embraced by the ego and superego, they will be sidelined and there will automatically be consequences for that which can harm others.

In this study, the researcher found the result that when the id dominates in a person's personality, that person will experience psychological conflict which causes a person to become a psychopath and experience BPD. BPD experienced by someone because of the denomination of ID makes it difficult for that person to control their daily feelings. A psychopath can do extreme and evil things that go against the law and ignore sympathy and empathy for others. Psychopaths can easily and guiltlessly kill other people as if it was a natural thing to do and should be done. In addition to killing other people, a psychopath is also good at lying to manipulating the situation for his own sake, even injuring himself will also be done for a purpose that can actually be obtained without hurting himself.

5.2 Suggestion

Through the conclusion above, the expectation of the researcher is that this research will provide the new information about psychology and the literature until the relationship between them to the readers. To the next researcher who intend to analysis this novel, with the same theory can do the research with another structure of personality that is ego and superego. For the last, for each student of any university who want to do research about psychology, this research can used as a reference.

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